

ment, would be too great a task, nor is it necessary. Among the spectators were many who had seen a plenty of such experienced men as the Grand Army veterans, the National Guard of the State, and the police of the metropolis on parade. These latter, however, were not in the least variety of their former—kept a company front not excelled by drilled men.

An unusual test of the training of the lads was found, too, by most of the companies at the critical point of the march—the space before the President's stand. In building the stand for invited guests directly opposite the President's stand the frame was extended beyond the curb line, and then seats with a narrow table before them were built out beyond that side, and the lads, marching company from down the avenue, unexpectedly found the right of each company crowded against the stand there. The only recourse was to "left oblique," and this order was given. It was obeyed in a way to delight the eye.



So, too, when leaving Madison square the column had to veer to the right, and the evolution was always accomplished in good form, and sometimes perfectly. This praise, however, does not apply to the public school children of New York alone, but to the other hosts as well. If the rising generation can fight in school as well as they can march, it is a good thing. There will be some marvellous soldiers about the metropolis in case of need ten or fifteen years from now.

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While one may not be able to describe all the companies in detail, there were certain peculiarities of the column that must be mentioned. For instance, when Company 2 of the fourth regiment was obliged to march to the left oblique before the President's stand, the evolution was so well done that the spectators applauded. The leading companies of the fifth regiment were also applauded for their bearing and dress. Then came the drum corps from Grammar School 54. It was the first school band in the column and was applauded. It was at the honor of the salute, the official there. The courtesy was invariably returned. Among these was a colored boy, the captain of a white company in the first regiment. This colored boy was quite as easy in his bearing as his white associates of the same rank, and his manner was as readily obeyed as theirs. He was playing a youth of superior parts.

The lads of the fourteenth regiment were decorated on their left breasts with tiny American flags, bearing a monogram in gold. This regiment had in addition to the usual company colors, which were white, called Company A, of 25 colored lads. The colored boys were as well trained as the white, and they marched with proper dignity and a bearing that gained them a round of applause. The band that preceded the seventeenth regiment played "Razze Dazze" in whooping fashion, but the lads were not unduly affected by the music. They were each distinguished by a red buttonhole bouquet, and being in other ways particularly neat and pleasing in appearance attracted a deal of favorable comment. But just as the spectators were beginning to fully realize that there was a splendid line regiment marching, the column came dashing up the street, and the fear that an accident or sudden illness had overtaken some of the sturdy little paraders up the street took the attention of all from the passing regiment.

MAYOR PAT GLASSON'S PROUD COMMENTS.

The eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth regiments were seemingly from well-to-do districts of the city, and they were dressed in dress, and these were provided with little flags and buttonhole bouquets. The picture left in the mind after the passing of the last of the public school children was exceedingly bright.

IN RUSH LINE.

A moderate space intervened between the New York public schools and the next division—a space that seemed every one to get a good look at what was to come. No one failed to take advantage of the opportunity, for what was coming was Mayor Pat Glasson of Long Island City with his school band, his Superintendent of Public Schools, Mr. J. J. Farde, and five companies of voluminously decorated boys from the city wards, who were marching in a very different manner from the public school children. Mayor Glasson was cheerful and proud as he marched along, for he was recognized and applauded, and his School Board, his Superintendent of Schools, and his five companies of children were also plainly cheerful and proud as well. They carried many American flags that they were marching, and what was more important, they were well trained, well behaved, and bright looking.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN UNIFORM.

After the Long Island youngsters came the ere of many-colored and striking uniforms. The Jersey City High School boys, in blue caps and black fatigue jackets, with belts ornamented with three yellow stripes, attracted every eye instantly. They were a fine uniform, and they were marching in a very different manner from the public school children. They were followed in the Catholic hosts, too, were many bands of music, while a very large proportion of these companies carried either good muskets or very good imitations of them. The advantage of arming the larger boys was apparent in their marching. American flags, too, were much more numerous among the Catholic companies than elsewhere. A favorite uniform with these boys, too, was a parti-naval suit. A yacht cap, a sailor waist with anchor-embellished collar, a flowing tie, and knickerbockers completed the lads' outfit. Another pleasing uniform was made by dressing the lads in dark colored, plain, three or four gold cords across the breast, sewing a gold strip down each trousers leg, and then adding a soldier cap or a sailor cap or a yacht cap of blue. Blue waist striped with white, with blue trousers,

and white leggings, or white trousers and blue leggings, were often seen; while one drum corps had a white-and-red zouave suit that was perhaps the most striking uniform in the column.

Of the other noticeable features of this division none deserves mention more than a banner carried by St. James's school. It was not better as a banner than many others, but it was the first in all that long column that showed the face of Columbus. Here was a parade in honor of the great discoverer, but more than ten thousand—nearly half the procession—had passed by without a banner inscribed with his name. It is a curious fact, too, that not over half a dozen Columbus banners appeared in the entire column, and only one company—that from St. Joseph's school—displayed two.

TEMPLE DRILL OF THE PROTECTOR BOYS.

In this division was a file of large boys in a naval uniform having the word "Constitution" on the ribbons about their waists, apparently to revive the memory of old Ironsides. The Protector boys were so well instructed as to attract attention to its music. The corps of Protector boys were so well drilled as to be able to go through a pleasing little evolution before the President's stand. They were first formed into the shape of a cross, and then, after passing the stand, turned about and marched a few steps back along the line, when they again took up the original course. They were heartily applauded.

Another company that drew applause was composed of colored lads from St. Bernard's home. They wore a neat uniform of gray, surrounded by white helmets, and were armed with muskets with bayonets set. It was a well-drilled company.

As the last of the Catholics were passing the President's stand the attention of many spectators was drawn to the crest of the hill just to the north. The column there was one vast mass of white uniforms, and everybody was set speculating about the coming division—the numbers seemed too great for any regiment. But long before the curiosity could be gratified the attention of all was set on other and most interesting features of the parade.

THE ILLUSTRATED ORPHANS.

Following the Catholics was a small regiment from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. It was headed by the tiniest drum corps of the entire column; it is very likely the smallest and most youthful corps of the kind in the country. They did not appear to be over six years old at most, except the lad at the bass drum, while several seemed to be no more than five. There were sixteen in all, including the boy who was drum major. With musical scream and whirl of flag and drumsticks the illustrators approached the grand stand, the drum major whirling his baton dexterously until just opposite Gov. Flower. Then, stooping a bit, he tossed the baton into the air, caught it in time with the music, and bringing his left hand to his cap in the regulation salute, marched on with a dignity that was thrilling or exorcisingly funny according as the spectator saw it. The crowd applauded with enthusiasm and the officials joined in after returning the salute. Coroner Levy was in charge of the corps.

THE LADIES SHARE HANDS WITH THE GOVERNOR.

When they had gone the crowd began to leave the stands, although a few companies remained to march. The officials in the President's stand began to chat with one another, and some of the reporters walked over to ask each other what he had to say. Some of the crowd followed the reporters, among the lot being a very handsome brown-eyed young woman in tasteful attire from the stand of invited guests. She was wearing a white dress, she held up a shapely hand, and said:

"Governor, may I shake hands with you?"

The Governor said "Certainly," with cheerful alacrity, and grasped the shapely hand with a Jefferson county grip. The lady seemed to enjoy it, so did the Governor. The other members of the Vice-President and the uniformed staff did not seem to enjoy it. They weren't in it—weren't in the grasp of the shapely hand.

THE INDIAN PUPILS FROM THE CARLEISLE SCHOOL.

The Indian pupils from the Carleisle school were the next in line. A brass band with over fifty instruments, played by Indian musicians, led the school. Then came four companies of the boys marching thirty-five abreast, and then four companies of girls. The boys wore light blue uniforms trimmed with red, and the girls wore dresses of navy blue flannel. As musicians they were well instructed, and as soldiers they were thoroughly drilled. Their uniforms were in good taste. In all these respects they were noticeable, but it was not their characteristics that drew and held the attention of the spectators. It was not even their dignified bearing. The remark that was uttered by hundreds of spectators as these pupils marched by indicates the thought of all:

"Look at those faces."

Here were the faces of King Philip and Brant and Red Jacket and Pontiac, and the faces of the men who sat with the men about the council fires in the long house of the Iroquois, and the mothers of the warriors who made famous the League of the Six Nations at the North and the Cherokee, the Chickasaws, the Seminoles, and the Creeks at the South, the spectators were wondering whether they were it or not, and read and were ready to praise the character depicted in those faces.

THE COLUMN HAD HAD SPARED ANY OTHER COMPANY RATHER THAN THIS.

After the Indians came the hosts in white, the young lads, a company of boys from the Fifth Avenue district, who were to be 1,200 strong. In their white shirt waists and light blue trousers and white naval caps they made a refreshing picture, but people were still talking of the red pupils from Carleisle when the young Daltons had gone.

THE COLLEGE BOYS.

The college division, under Major Franklin Bartlett, was the last in line. It was composed chiefly of young men who are much more frequently addressed as gentlemen than children. They were a rollicking host, and, with their pranks and college tricks, set everybody laughing.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, with many banners, came first. They were distinguished by lavender sashes, and among the banners were Columbus and Isabella and the Santa Maria and the Pinos and an old map of the world brought up the rear. A youth on a bicycle brought up the rear.

The students from the University of New York came next, and it may be said here that a large part of this division was made up of students of medicine. They revolved in skeletons, carried shin bones and thigh bones in their hands, and some of the human skeletons of minute size in their hats. They had skulls and other gruesome things painted on their banners, but there was nothing gruesome about the students. They were armed with canes and equipped with dolorous fog horns, and they laughed and shouted and saluted the officials with hiss-blow-ahs instead of huzzas.

After the University of New York came the Columbia College boys. Sixteen young men of sturdy frame, with a captain, led the college output. They were dressed in white waists with dark trousers below, and above, white hats, and complete with a white ribbon. The captain carried a bamboo cane. The right of the line had an enormous black C on his breast, the next an O, the next an L, and so on until Columbia College was spelled out on the breasts of the men, with a large black spot just over the apex of the abdomen of the last one for a period.

THE SECOND REGIMENT FANOUS.

The second regiment, which was led by a colored boy, and there was one colored boy in the entire column, was the last of the school children. They were dressed in white waists with dark trousers below, and above, white hats, and complete with a white ribbon. The captain carried a bamboo cane. The right of the line had an enormous black C on his breast, the next an O, the next an L, and so on until Columbia College was spelled out on the breasts of the men, with a large black spot just over the apex of the abdomen of the last one for a period.

EVERYBODY SMILED OR LAUGHED ALONG AS THE words were spelled out when the men who were in single file came forward to the left into line. Then the crowd became anxious to see what would be done next. They had not long to wait. Approaching the President's stand the men received an order which the spectators understood, marched through a complicated letter figure, and halted facing the officials in the President's stand. For a moment they rested, and then, moving their arms, as if by a single impulse, each removed his hand from his forehead, and with the top of his head to the front. On top of the hats were these letters:

"WE ARE THE PEOPLE."

A shout of applause rose instantly and prolonged laughter followed. The Art Students' League with pasteboard palettes and sticks and with a banner in the shape of a palette, were a picturesque lot. They wore soft knit square-top caps that tumbled down with a swagger not easily described. After them came a company of men in white jackets from the Mills Training School of Bellevue Hospital. The red cross was on their caps and their banner, and they were heartily applauded, apparently as much for the work they have undertaken as for their appearance or their training as soldiers.

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them, too young to have paraded in any former big event, were experiencing the greatest emotion of their lives. They were not in the least variety of their former—kept a company front not excelled by drilled men. An unusual test of the training of the lads was found, too, by most of the companies at the critical point of the march—the space before the President's stand. In building the stand for invited guests directly opposite the President's stand the frame was extended beyond the curb line, and then seats with a narrow table before them were built out beyond that side, and the lads, marching company from down the avenue, unexpectedly found the right of each company crowded against the stand there. The only recourse was to "left oblique," and this order was given. It was obeyed in a way to delight the eye.

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SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.
Commander, John Walsh, principal of Grammar School 75, Ten companies of fifty, from Grammar Schools 78 and 83. Total, 500.
EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.
Commander, John Walsh, principal of Grammar School 76, Ten companies of fifty, from Grammar Schools 79 and 84. Total, 500.
NINETEENTH REGIMENT.
Commander, John Walsh, principal of Grammar School 77, Ten companies of fifty, from Grammar Schools 80 and 85. Total, 500.
TWENTIETH REGIMENT.
Commander, John Walsh, principal of Grammar School 78, Ten companies of fifty, from Grammar Schools 81 and 86. Total, 500.

LONG ISLAND CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
Major, James M. McGowan, principal of Long Island City Public School No. 1, Ten companies of fifty, from Long Island City Public Schools 1 and 2. Total, 500.
First Ward Grammar School, six companies of 44, total, 264.
Second Ward Grammar School, two companies of 44, total, 88.
Third Ward Grammar School, four companies of 50, total, 200.
Fourth Ward Grammar School, four companies of 50, total, 200.
Fifth Ward Grammar School, four companies of 50, total, 200.

DETACHMENT OF BROWN HATS.
Commander, John Walsh, principal of Grammar School 79, Ten companies of fifty, from Grammar Schools 82 and 87. Total, 500.
DETACHMENT OF BROWN HATS.
Commander, John Walsh, principal of Grammar School 80, Ten companies of fifty, from Grammar Schools 83 and 88. Total, 500.
DETACHMENT OF BROWN HATS.
Commander, John Walsh, principal of Grammar School 81, Ten companies of fifty, from Grammar Schools 84 and 89. Total, 500.

DETACHMENT OF BROWN HATS.
Commander, John Walsh, principal of Grammar School 82, Ten companies of fifty, from Grammar Schools 85 and 90. Total, 500.
DETACHMENT OF BROWN HATS.
Commander, John Walsh, principal of Grammar School 83, Ten companies of fifty, from Grammar Schools 86 and 91. Total, 500.
DETACHMENT OF BROWN HATS.
Commander, John Walsh, principal of Grammar School 84, Ten companies of fifty, from Grammar Schools 87 and 92. Total, 500.

DETACHMENT OF BROWN HATS.
Commander, John Walsh, principal of Grammar School 85, Ten companies of fifty, from Grammar Schools 88 and 93. Total, 500.
DETACHMENT OF BROWN HATS.
Commander, John Walsh, principal of Grammar School 86, Ten companies of fifty, from Grammar Schools 89 and 94. Total, 500.
DETACHMENT OF BROWN HATS.
Commander, John Walsh, principal of Grammar School 87, Ten companies of fifty, from Grammar Schools 90